

After a consideration of the matter in all its aspects, Government are pleased to sanction the two estimates aggregating Rs. 3.14 lakhs referred to in para 2 for providing water mains of bore-wells and for improvement of the distribution system in Chitaldrug Town, the cost being distributed between the Government and the Chitaldrug Town Municipality in the ratio of 3:1 as a special case. A loan will be advanced to the Chitaldrug Municipality to meet its share of expenditure on the same conditions as before, i.e., carrying interest at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent per annum and being repayable in 25 annual instalments.

Government also direct that the original estimate for supply of water to Chitaldrug Town from the Kathral Tank sanctioned with a net outlay of Rs. 1.75 lakhs as recommended by the Chief Engineer for Irrigation, Government bearing 31 lakhs of the expenditure and the Municipality 44 lakhs in the above ratio of 3:1.

The amount booked under the loan account of the Chitaldrug Town Municipality stands at Rs. 59,000 as against the Municipality's share of expenditure of Rs. 44,000 under the Kathral scheme. Government direct that credit may, where necessary, be afforded to the Municipality to the extent of Rs. 10,000 under the new scheme, thus reducing the present balance of the Municipality from Rs. 78,500 to Rs. 68,500 and the Government share of the cost amounting to Rs. 51 lakhs be met from the provision made in the State Budget for 1947-48 under "30 Grants—2 Improvement of Supply to Towns".

The Chief Engineer for Irrigation and the Deputy Commissioner, Chitaldrug, will take all necessary further action in the matter immediately.

Government further observe in this connection that contribution from the Municipalities for such schemes should be at least as much as the Government contribution. In exceptional cases, Government would bear more than half the expenditure, the present instance being treated as a special case.

SYED ABDUL ALEEM, *Rev. Secy.*

DEVELOPMENT SECRETARIAT

Encloses the report on the working of the Department of Textiles for the year 1946-47.

Correspondence ending with letter No. B. 326, dated 7th January 1948, to the Additional Director of Industries and Commerce (Textiles) in forwarding the report on the working of the Textiles Department for the year ended the 30th June 1947.

ORDER No. D. 5596-9—I, & C. 83-47-5, DATED BANGALORE, THE 24TH APRIL 1948.

Recorded.

General.—The Administration of the Department was transferred to the Director of Textiles till February, when the post was abolished and the administrative functions of the Department was transferred to the Director of Industries and Commerce. Two posts of Assistant Directors were sanctioned—one for looking after the hand-loom production of cotton and silk goods and the other for looking after the technical side of the development of all including woollen goods.

Cotton Textiles Section.—This Section originally consisted of 30 Yarn Depots and 9 Relief Centres, but under the expansion Scheme sanctioned by Government during the year 1946, the number of Depots and Relief Centres was increased to 60 and 10 respectively. Of these 50 Depots and 10 Relief Centres are reported to be working. For the management and distribution of yarn, a separate institution known as "Government Central Yarn and Cloth Depot" was established and it distributed 2,178 bales of yarn, costing Rs. 24,600. A working capital of Rs. 5 lakhs has been sanctioned under the expansion scheme. The 50 Yarn Depots during the year under review sold Rs. 7,63,800 worth of yarn.

4. **The Kolar Wool Spinning Centre.**—During the year under review the centre concentrated its attention on the manufacture of Druggets, pile carpets, kamblies, woollen coatings, etc., and also participated in some exhibitions held in and outside the State. The value of woollen and cotton fabrics produced and the value of goods sold amounted to Rs. 16,248 and Rs. 13,225, respectively.

5. **The Badanval Spinning Circle.**—With a view to meeting the growing needs of the centre, the working capital was enhanced from Rs. 1,00,000 to Rs. 1,80,000, but it is reported that full use could not be made of this amount, as many of the weavers had given up 'Khadi' weaving and taken to mill yarn weaving owing to it being more remunerative. Hence there was a great fall in the production of "Khadi". The Badanval Spinning Centre and its branches, however, did useful work in connection with the organisation and administration of Relief Spinning and Weaving Centres in the Chitaldrug and the Shimoga Districts. The total production of yarn and Khadi at the centre was 17,702 lbs. valued at Rs. 36,606 and 19,193 lbs. valued at Rs. 70,337, respectively. The value of Khadi sold amounted to Rs. 1,12,300. Certain Post-War Schemes for the development of the Khadi industry are under the consideration of Government.

6. **The Government Silk Weaving Factory.**—It is reported that 1,68,761 (95,124) yards of silk of various qualities and designs were produced during the year under review and the sales amounted to Rs. 13,45,317 (Rs. 14,16,367). The working of the Factory resulted in a net profit of Rs. 1,92,254 (2,05,590) during the year. Consequently on the cessation of the war and the removal of control over silk, the prices of the raw silk dropped considerably and the factory had to reduce its selling price. Under the post-war expansion scheme a sum of Rs. 6 lakhs has been sanctioned for the expansion of the Factory and negotiations for the purchase of the machinery are under way.

7. **The Government Dye House.**—The total quantity of yarn dyed during the year was 58,310 lbs. (45,500 lbs.) and the total profits realised amounted to Rs. 36,287 (23,607).

8. The working of the Department was generally satisfactory.

C. E. NORONHA, *Dev. Secy.*

EDUCATION SECRETARIAT

Issues orders in the matter of the Re-classification of appointments in view of the revision of the scales of pay of officials in the subordinate superior services of Government.

READ—

Official Memorandum No. 2267-2366—C.R.B. 7-35-1, dated 12th October 1935, issuing instructions in regard to temporary interim arrangements to be made in vacancies for which approved lists are issued.

2. Government Order No. E. 1304-84—R. & P. S. 26-44-7, dated 18th September 1945, issuing orders about the re-classification of appointments in the subordinate superior services of Government.

3. Government Order No. E. 5161-243—R. & P. S. 40-45-5, dated 28th February 1946, issuing certain modification to the classification of Class I and Class II appointments.

4. Government Order No. E. 6700-766—R. & P. S. 51-45-2, dated 1st May 1946, directing that if duly qualified candidates of the backward communities are not available from the approved list or even locally, for appointment in Class II Special vacancies, backward community candidates possessing the S.S.L.C. course qualification and assigned to the unit in Class III-B list of similar kind of appointments may be appointed for a period of one year.

5. Government Order No. E. 3606-67—Edn. 60-46-17, dated 9th November 1946, directing that candidates of backward communities with S. S. L. C. course qualification, be appointed temporarily in special vacancies in the New Type Middle Schools.

6. Government Order No. E. 4806-07—Edu. 60-46-28, dated 3rd January 1947, directing that candidates of the backward communities who have successfully undergone V Form or II Year course of the High School, be appointed in special vacancies of teachers in Middle Schools as a temporary measure.

7. Government Order No. Fl. 1865-1925—S. & A. 25-47-3, dated 6th September 1947, sanctioning the revision of scales of pay of certain classes of non-gazetted establishments of all Departments.

8. Government Order No. Fl. 2010-70—S. & A. 25-47-6, dated 21st September 1947, sanctioning the revision of scales of pay of the non-gazetted employees in the several departments of Government.

9. Government Order No. E. 4545-4618—R. & P. S. 37-47-2, dated 22nd December 1947, issuing orders for the allocation of officials in the revised scales of pay.